1. The printing press was invented in Germany around 1450. Not surprisingly, the amount of printed material available becomes more ________________ after this date.

2. Many scholars date the beginning of the Renaissance to around this time. That is almost halfway through the second ________________, which began in 1001.

3. What historians think of as the Modern Age began in the 1400s. The forces released by the Renaissance were ________________ and are still felt today.

4. The Middle Ages were once known as the Dark Ages. This was to contrast that period with the more ________________ period ushered in by the Renaissance.

5. The only authorities recognized were ancient scriptures and ancient authors of classical Greece. It’s not surprising, therefore, that the arts and sciences ________________.

6. Looking to 1,000-year-old texts for answers to scientific questions was useless. Learning from Nature provided the only ________________ guide to scientific truth.

7. The Black Death, for example, could be viewed in one of two ways. Either the ________________ was an act of God, or it was an act of nature that could be remedied.

8. Diseases such as the Black Death were spread by ignorance of their causes. Until these were understood, attempts to deal with the problem were ________________.
9. The Dark Ages were not entirely dark. Although much of Europe's population was [underline]in ignorance, a few monks kept alive the spirit of learning.

10. Florence was one of the centers of the Renaissance. The city was a [underline]place for Leonardo and others like him.

11. The Church was one of the major patrons of the arts. Church leaders chose artists who would depict the [underline]nature of the religious experience.

12. Artists like Leonardo were in great demand. Popes and princes were patrons of the arts and [underline]with each other to secure the artists' services.


14. Leonardo's *Mona Lisa* shows a woman with a slight smile. What she is smiling about is an [underline]that has puzzled its viewers for five hundred years.

15. The *Mona Lisa* is the most famous portrait in all of art history. For five hundred years, viewers have tried to [underline]the meaning of her smile.